PROGRESS OF THE HAYDEN SURVEY. ADVANCE FROM TWIN LAKES-MODE OF MOUNTAIN SURVEYS-IN THE HEART OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS-NAMING NAMELESS MOUNTAINS THIRTEEN THOUSAND PRET IN HIGHT-AGAIN AMONG THE LIMESTONE ROCKS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CAMP, East RIVER, near Grand Teocalli, Col., Aug. 4 .- Since I last reported the deings of the Survey we have been out of reach of post-offices and mail routes, and it is only the accident of the departure of one of our party, who takes the back track toward civilization in a day or two, that gives me the opportunity to send a further account. We are now on one of the numerous tines, as they may be called, of the east fork of the East River, a branch of the Gunnison, whose waters finally reach the Pacific Ocean through the great western Colorade. So much by way of a preliminary definition of position; no one can find our position on any map that has yet been made; but it will be better understood what place we occupy when I have told how we have reached it. My last letter was dated from the Twin Lakes, on the eastern or Atlantic slope of the central range. We first moved up about twelve miles, to the forks of the little river that gushes through the Lakes, or into the very heart of the range, and the main camp lay quiet there a few days, while detached parties explored the country. Two great summits were ascended from that station. The first was an immense rounded peak of granite full 14,000 feet high, that towered directly above the camp, and of which the last 2,500 feet had to be done by sheer scrambling over broken rocks, without help from horse or mule. It was called, provisionally. La Plata Peak, from the valley below it and the silver mines in its neighborhood. The iew which it afforded of the gorges, the combs, the amphitheaters, the peaks, the vaileys, the rivalets, the little lakes of the range, was one not to be surassed. You must understand that this climbing of high peaks is by no means for sport or dilettante work; it is an essential feature of the topographical art of the Survey.

If you cannot go over every foot of a country, re cording as you go, there is no other way in which it

MODE OF MOUNTAIN SURVEYS.

can be so commanded and understood as by looking down on it from above. The topographical party sually leave the main camp the afternoon before an ascent, and make a camp of their own at the timberline, as close as possible to the summit. Then a timely start and a rapid climb the next morning put shem on the top at an early hour, and they work till just time enough is left to get back to camp at night. By a gradienter, the angles to all the principal points, near and far, are taken, with the horizontal angles for positions, and the angles of depression for altitude. A detailed topographical sketch, by lines of equal altitude, is made of the country within reach, and is joined on or lapped over by a similar sketch made at the next station. The drainage lines are carefully traced out. And the artist makes a panoramic view either of the whole scene, or of such parts of it as have special importance, bringing out the mountain and valley forms with the faithfulness and more than the distinctness of a photograph. Our artist, Mr. Holmes, has been pronounced by high authority the best scientific draftsman in the country, and his sketches, topographical or geological, are certainly extraordinary for their vivid faithfulness to nature. By this system of observation and record, carried carefully over a district, its topography is more fully understood and more accurately laid down than is possible in any other way without the expenditure of vastly more time and labor, and from it will come forth a map far superior to those that we have of any of our Eastern States, and answering all the purposes of the geologist and the explorer for a long time to come, or for

IN THE HEART OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. And if there is anywhere in the country a region calling for such treatment, and calculated to illustrate the excellence of the system, surely it is this. The very heart of the Rocky Mountains, the grandest uplift of the continent, is here. This very range on which we were, of sharp definition and unswerving direction, running nearly north and south for about a hundred miles, broken into peaks which range, with wonderful uniformity, between 12,000 and 14,500 feet, seems to be the culminating point of the forces that have built the continent, and better entitled than any other to the title of Sierra Madre, "mother range," which has sometimes been applied to it. So far as the explorations of the survey have yet extended, it is composed entirely of granite and ptive rocks: the sedimentary beds which we left in the Mt. Lincoln range, we did not find again until this side of the head waters of the Colorado. The range is most splendidly seen from the eastward from Lincoln or Buffalo, across the Arkansas Valley, which runs along its whole eastern flank. Its northeromest point is the Mountain of the Holy Cross, of which I have spoken before as being the one which, when we visit it by and by, we rather expect to find the highest of all. It is broken on its eastern slope by many deep and penetrating ravines, which formerly sent down great glaciers into the valley, as attested by the vast moraines still existing. Of the western side, I will speak presently, when I come to tell of our journey that way; for the other peak we ascended from the camp at the Forks was too re-

markable not to call for a few words of description. THE FIRST MOUNTAIN ENTIRELY OF VOLCANIC ROCK. It was the first mountain composed entirely of eruptive or volcanic rock that we had fallen in with. Contact between the granite and the eruptive we found in many places within reach of our camp, and the tracing of the relations of the two formations constitutes a great part of the geologic interest of the locality. Here, however, was a lengthened amphitheater, or mountain valley, with steep, craggy sides and a broad green bottom, of which the surrounding ridges were wholly of volcanic material. rising at the further end into two most rugged summits, of about 13,000 and 18,500 feet respectively. The higher, which we climbed by a difficult ascent through crumbly material that gave no secure footold, was the most savage mountain top I ever stood upon; a mere comb of blackest rock, split with fisoures that went down a thousand feet perpendicular toward the head of the valley. On the other side, and about 3,000 feet directly below us, was a branch of the Roaring Fork of the Grand River, running northward through a narrow ravine which split the range, parallel with its axis, for many miles before winding out to the west. A softer streak close by, in the varying volcanic material, gave a line of scoriæ-like debris clear down to the valley, down which one could have plunged ankle-deep in half an hour; and be yond it, again, was a hard layer that gave a rugged projecting precipice at its side the whole distance Over a great snow-bank that bestrode the summit of the soft layer, just after the foremost of the party had reached the top, came striding a she grizzly bear, followed by her year-old cub; confounded at the sight of strange bipeds in that solitary place. and at their shouts, she went down the slope with great leaps, her little one rolling over and over in its attempt to keep up with her. From this incident, as well as from the rough aspect of the summit, the party named it "Grizzly Peak." On one side of the emphitheater of this peak are silver mines, once of importance, but not now worked, although far fron exhausted, and destined, perhaps, to recover their value some time in the future.

## RED MOUNTAIN PASS.

Leaving the beautiful upland meadow which had for some days been our abode, we crossed the range by what is called the Red Mountain pass, from a curious line of light near its summit, marked for helf a mile with brilliant red stain, verging into yellow, from the oxidation of iron in the volcame material. There are several such patches in the region, but this is far the largest and most conspicuous of them. A miner's trail leads over the pass, and on to the Elk Mountain mining region, not very far from where we are at present. We followed up the vailey of the south fork of Lake Creek almost to its head, but then turned sharply to the left, and climbed with much toil over a regular col, or neck, between two tremendous peaks of granite. The in the current. With our light lend, we met no party; they will thus be forced into antagonism to

neck was about 12,000 feet high; the peaks, 1,000 or 1,500 feet higher. Here was one of the many divides to be found in this range between the Atlantic and the Pacific slope; of the three little snow-fed pends on the summit, the waters of one went to the Arkansas, those of the other two to the Colorado. Now we plunged into a series of ravines, overlooked by some of the grandest and most imposing granite mountain masses we have anywhere seen, which led us down at the end, through a most intricate system of moraines, relics of the glacier that once poured out of the ravines to the broad, park-like valley of Taylor's branch of the Gunnison. We crossed the valley, and made our first Pacific camp in a lovely little grove at the edge of the rounded and wooded hills

that border it on the west. Looking back, we saw in reverse the great range whose eastern slope we had so long contemplated. Compared with the latter, the western slope is steeper and more unbroken; the only gorge which, within our range of view, seemed to penetrate it at all deeply was that from which we had just emerged. Yet each little ravine had its own moraine stretching out from its mouth, and all were bent around into the direction of the valley, as if they marked the course of feeders to a great central ice-stream, which had scooped out the valley in its southward notion. Toward the north the ground rose into a kind of table-land, or saddle, probably 12,000 feet high, which forms the connection between the great range and the group on which we now are, and from which flow in opposite direction Taylor's branch of the Gunuison and the Roaring Fork of the Grand, destined at length to mingle their waters in the same bed hundreds of miles away.

A NAMELESS MOUNTAIN THIRTEEN THOUSAND FRET HIGH.

We had hardly left the valley when a ledge of limestone, containing corals, that peeped out of a hill-side, showed that we had entered again the domain of the sedimentary rocks; and ere long we were amid enormous and surprising developments of sandstones and limestones, with granites and intrusive igneous masses, forming an intricate and interesting reology, that requires the most careful and detailed study. The first high peak we ascendednameless, though 13,500 feet high-had its sharp craggy crest made up of limestone strata, tilted in every angle up to vertical, with intercalated eruptive masses, and with immense beds which gave signs of being rich with silver. The region, we are told, was prospected for gold some ten years ago, but has not been examined for silver; there are, doubtless, as rich deposits awaiting the miner here as are now in successful working further east. Another day's journey carried us through one of the finest geological sections that can be conceived, including some half a mile in thickness of red sandstone, and extending from the jurassic down to the carboniferous. To-day we are encamped close to the base of an isolated cone-like mountain, rising some 2,500 feet above us, and of which the rounded grassy slopes are capped with 700 feet of dark-red sandstone rising step-like, in layers of which the nearly horizontal bedding is conspicuous many miles away. As een from the north and west, this cap of sandstone is broken into strange towers and pinnacles, like an immense castle crowning the hill. From the east it resembles more an enormous Aztec teocalli, or pyramid of sacrifice, and we have named it accordingly.

In a few days we shall have seen more of this great group of mountains, and learned to understand better its structure and relations. We are not far from the two splendid peaks which, as seen from the eastern mountains, seem higher than anything in this whole country, and we shall soon know whether they really surpass, and greatly, the summits of the Sierra

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITIONS.

A STEAMBOAT TRIP ON THE YELLOWSTONE-AN UN-EXPLORED RIVER TWELVE HUNDRED FEET IN WIDTH-THE GOVERNMENT PAYS FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS A MONTH FOR A STEAM-BOAT-SCENES ALONG THE RIVER-DEPOSITS OF COAL VISIBLE-UNCEREMONIOUS DEPARTURE OF FRED. GRANT.

PEOM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ON THE YELLOWSTONE, July 27 .- It seems not a little singular and perhaps reflects somewhat on American enterprise that one of our largest and most beautiful rivers, nearly 300 miles long and navigable for 200 miles from its mouth, should remain entirely unexplored by large steamers until the year 1873. It is 70 years since Lewis and Clark explored the Misseuri to the Rocky Mountains and returned by way of the Yellowstone, sailing in small boats from its head waters to its mouth at the Missouri. Since that time hundreds of steamers in going up the Missouri have passed the mouth of the Yellowsto but none of them have ventured to turn their prows up the river until this Spring. The fact that there are no settlements on its banks except the camps of hostile Indians, and its supposed unfitness for navigation, which had come to be accepted as a fact, no doubt deterred Missouri captains from risking their boats in its waters. It is strange, however, that the Government itself did not undertake to settle the fact of its navigability until this Spring, when Gen. Forsyth, under Gen. Sheridan's direction, made a successful attempt to ascend.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS A MONTH FOR STEAMBOAT.

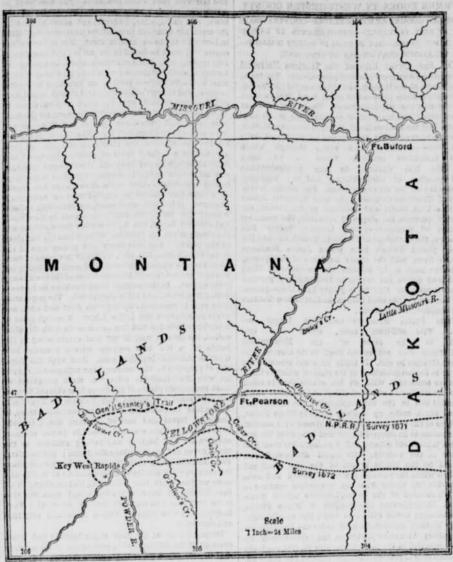
Sailing up the river, as I now am, on the very boat that first made the trip, to all appearances we are navigating a river as large as the Ohio, and greatly resembling that stream in its flow and aspect between Pittsburgh and Wheeling. It is disficult to realize that this is only the second trip of a steamboat on this river. Finding that the engineers had two days' work to do on the river above our camp, in which it would be necessary to take the Key West, I gladly availed myself of the opportunity to see 25 miles of the river above a point 130 miles from its mouth. The Key West, which has made this river trip so successfully, is one of the largest boats of the Missouri, measuring 200 feet in length and 33 feet in breadth. [Like all Western river steamers, she is of light draft, drawing only two feet, and has a stern wheel. Capt. Marsh, her commander, is an experienced navigator, and has turned this new venture into considerable profit. Five hundred dollars a day in Government employ for every day he remains in the Yellowstone whether active or idle, is no mean compensation. Thirty days on this river in the service of this expedition makes a total of \$15,000-a profit which, considering the risk, is rather large, nearly large enough to pay for his boat. Compensation at half of this enormous rate would not have been illiberal on one side or unprofitable on the other. Who had the honor of making this bargain I do not know, nor what exigency of the service or risk of the steamer required it. The boat had a sufficient guard to protect it against Indians. The practicability of navigation was assured by the previous trip. The novelty of being the first boat to carry freight up the river seems hardly to require this immense in surance, since the actual insurance on the boat was not canceled or impaired by the bargain.

SCENES ALONG THE RIVER. From measurements made by Gen. Rosser, it is found that the average width of the Yellowstone is 1,200 feet-its rate about six miles an hour. It is 700 feet above the Missouri at Bismarck. It has a fall of about two feet to the mile which gives it its rapid current. Imagine a steamboat sailing on a river nine times as high as Trinity steeple, and you have our hight above New-York bay-about 2,300 feet. The average depth at this point is about three

Our boat proceeded up the river without much difficulty, though it is a hard tug against the current. Four miles an hour against the stream is the maximum speed. With the current we can make 16 to 18 miles.

When ascending the river with a heavy cargo, the current is so strong that in some places it would be necessary to "warp," as is frequently done on the Upper Missouri. "Warping" consists in taking a line from a pair of steam windlasses in the bow of the boat, and making it fast on shore. The windlasses are then wound up, and the power acquired usually carries the boat up against an obstituate set long as they live on the loaves and fishes of the old

PROGRESS OF THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.



This map, prepared by an artist with the Expedition, shows the line of its advance up to July 31. Gen. Stanley followed the survey of 1871 until he reached Glendive Creek; then diverging to the Yellowstone by a new and better route, he crossed at Fort Pearson. At "Key West Rapids," the Key West was baffled in its attempts to

ascend the river last year; the asterisk marks the place on the 31st ult. The route of the steambent Josephine on the 31st ult. The route will continue on the north side of the Yellowstone to Pompey's Pillar, a point not yet reached by surveys from the eastward, then cross to the Mussel Shell River and return directly East.

place that could not be stemmed with the ordinary power of our engines, though in rounding the numerous islands a little backing and veering was sometimes necessary.

The scenery on the Yellowstone, or at least on the 25 miles comprised in our trip, does not differ materially from that on the Upper Missouri, or along the Little Missouri. From the dull yellow bluffs which line its banks, it gets its name, and these are often enough repeated to justify the appellation. The average hight of the river bank ranges from six to twelve feet. The Yellow Bluffs never come boldly and squarely to the front like the Hudson Palisades, but being composed of soft clays and sands, have been scamed and sloped to the water, preventing the usual phenomena of the Mauvaises Terres. The monotony which would be occasioned by a succession of these soft, yielding, treacherous clays, which, unlike the hard trap of the Hudson, suggest rather mobility than stability, is varied by frequent low green shelves and table-lands, the bluffs kindly receding a mile or more from the river, or entirely disappearing for the time. The change to a green, grassy flat after a succession of these barren, treeless bluffs, is very pleasing. The stratification of these bluffs is horizontal and very regular. Dark layers of lignite are sometimes interposed. For two miles of our trip there was a fine exposure of coal about three feet in thickness. The timber is confined mainly to the islands. On these there is usually a fine growth of cottonwood. Large numbers of wild geese frequent the river, and on a requisition from two or three of our best shots several were transferred to the steamboat table, which, considering our distance from civilization, preserves a remarkable concord with

DEPARTURE OF LIEUT, FRED. GRANT, The trip up the river and back was made without molestation. The Indian, like the buffalo, had left | railroads-and as they are the most populous they us only his grave. The forests showed, however, hat "Mr. Lo," as the soldiers familiarly call him, had been here very recently. The Key West returned to Gen. Stanley's camp this evening. She goes down the river to-morrow. Gen. Rosser and several others return by her. Fred. Grant took rather unceremonious leave a few days since on a yawl which was sent down to Fort Buford with orders for the steamboat Josephine. It was a rash undertaking, and was done without the knowledge of Gen. Stanley, who cannot be held responsible for imperiling a valuable life.

Lieut. Thorn, who had charge of the Government of the Key West, was accompanied by his wife and three little children. Mrs. Thorn has the honor of being the first white woman who ever sailed up the Many an officer in camp who had Yellowstone. vowed not to shave before he got back, suddenly reconsidered his determination before going to the boat, and the vanity of boot-blacking was once more introduced.

THE FARMERS' WAR.

ELEMENTS OF OPPOSITION. PROBABLE SUCCESS OF THE PARMERS IN THE FALL

ELECTIONS-GRANT REPUBLICANS THE NATURAL ALLIES OF RAILROADS-CHICAGO AND TOWNS BENEFITED BY COMPETITION ON THE SIDE OF THE ROADS-A BITTER FIGHT EXPECTED IN THE LEGISLATURE. FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIEUNE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 14.-The farmers of the State will have things pretty much their own way in the county elections that are to take place during the coming Fall. I don't mean to predict that they will elect a ticket of their own in all, or even in majority of the counties-they may do even thatbut in counties where they make no separate nominations as well as in many of those where defeat awaits their candidates, the men who are chosen will call themselves anti-monopolists, and, in many instances, be pledged to resist railroad and all other extortions-a very easy thing to do, since there will be no earthly possibility that any one of them can officially have anything more to do with enforcing railroad laws or putting down menopolies than a county sheriff has with regulating tariffs or collecting duties. For, while the State Farmers' Association is as yet but imperfectly formed, and owes its strength more to sentiment than to any intelligent, effective organization, it has met with no open and active opposition. Jealous of everybody who has heretofore been prominently identified with either of the old parties, and with little or no experience in the management of political campaigns, they have thus far been more like a mob than a welldisciplined army, and have won their first victories through the inaction of their opponents. Some of the transportation companies, no doubt, are quietly arranging to "make it a terrible thing for men to fight railroads," but they will take no hand in whatever contest there may be this Fall-the game will not be worth the candle. Next year, if this movement continues to gather strength, they will take measures for self-defense, and may exhibit a voting strength in this State that will astonish the anti-railroad extortion party.

The railroad corporations will find a natural ally first in the managers of the Administration Republican party. The success of the Farmers' Movement means overthrow and decapitation for them, and while they may wear cow-hide boots and blue cotton shirts, and appear on the stump with their hair full of hay-seed and their mouths full of promises for the farmers, the latter will not believe in them so

the anti-monopoly party, should one be formed. The farmers will look upon every man who places the success of his party before honest reform as an enemy. CHICAGO ON THE SIDE OF THE ROADS.

The railroads of the State will find another ally, and one by no means to be despised, in the city of Chicago. While the railroad managers of Illinois have, as a general thing, paid very little attention to the farmers' interest or convenience in fixing their rates for freight and passenger transportation, they have been bending every effort, first, to get as much money for themselves as possible; and, secondly, to promote the business of Chicago. Every discriminating tariff by which freights have been turned aside from their natural course and taken from East St. Louis, Cairo, and the numerous railway junctions of the State, to Chicago, at unreasonably ow rates, while people living at non-competing points have been as greatly overcharged, has helped to enrich Chicago, while it has impoverished the majority of the producers. The farmers of Illinois don't care much whether Chicago or St. Louis is the larger city, but they do object to having the price of their corn reduced five cents on a bushel in order that Chicago warehousemen and grain speculators may make a profit of from six to ten cents on corn that should have been shipped directly East from Cairo, East St. Louis, Decatur, Springfield, Bloomington, Peoria, and other points where the Eastern roads cross those running to Chicago Cook County may be expected, therefore, to go into the next Legislature with its delegation, no matter what their politics may be, almost a solid score of men against any law that, like the present one, turns trade away from Chicago. A BITTER FIGHT EXPECTED IN THE LEGISLATURE.

All of the counties that have been reaping the benefits of competition will be the allies of the send the largest and most influential delegations to the Legislature. Until this year the Railroad law in Illinois was never observed by the transportation companies, and many representatives from the large towns where there are competing lines of road saw no harm in going with the popular wave and voting in favor of controlling the railroads Now, when the effect upon the business of their constituents is seen, they will be found almost unanimously on the other side. The people of these favored counties complain that it is unreasonable to enact that there shall be no dis crimination in their favor, since they have paid for it and are continuing to pay for it year after year. There is probably not a single county which has enjoyed the benefit of competition that has not issued to the railroad companies large amounts of bonds on which they are still paying interest. They will be more oppressed than any other class, if, in addition to the burdens they have thus assumed, they must be charged as much for their freights as those counties that have assisted only one road and given

it very little assistance at that. The cement that will unite all of these elements of opposition to the farmer will be self interest and the power of aggregated capital. How potent this will be I need not attempt to show; it will indeed be no heliday job for the farmers to meet and conquer it. I suppose that an attempt will be made during the coming Winter to repeal or amend the present railroad law. It may be successful, but the attack upon it will be of a most determined character and, if necessary, there is no doubt that the strongest of all arguments with recent legislatures -money-will be freely used. I think the law will survive, but only to be again assailed in the courts where, just now, it seems to me it is in greater danger than in the General Assembly.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

The concession for laying a submarine telegraph cable between Constantinople and Odessa has been granted to an Anglo-Dutch company.

The Goldsmiths' Company of London have resolved to give several prizes, with a view to encourage skill in the design and execution of works of art in The report of the British Coal Commission is pro-

nounced "a most unsatisfactory document," as it fails to impart any useful information and states no Government interference of any kind is required. In confirmation of previous reports, observes The London Engineer, as to the extent of the competition experienced from America, it is stated that a Canadian order for 15,000 axles has been obtained by American houses, and that nuts and boits, also of American manufacture, are being delivered in Canada at from 15 to 20 per cent below the English rates.

The nitrate of potash trade of Peru has increased wonderfully within the last 25 years. In 1848 three vessels were sufficient to supply the demand, while now 160 vessels are frequently waiting for cargoes at the port of Iquique. A railway now connects the port with the saltpeter districts of the interior, and through its entire length is surrounded by manufactories. Thirty-one establishments, supplied with excellent machinery, are now in operation, and catories. Thirty-one establishments, supplied with excellent machinery, are now in operation, and capable of producing 1,250 tons a day. Twenty-one additional factories are being constructed, so that in a short time the production will amount to 19,000 tons a day or 5,750,000 a year.

TALKING AT THE THOMAS CONCERTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Is there no way of putting a stop to the talking at Thomas's concerts! The talkers have been reproved oftentimes, but they continue to talk and disturb the director, the orchestra, and the audience. How would it do to hire a man who is a good shot with the revolver, and station him in some part of the hall, with instructions to "pick off" all persons talking while any piece is playing ! I would also like to hear of a remedy for the man who beats time with his feet. New-York, Aug. 15, 1873.

SUGAR CULTURE.

THE FREEDMAN AS A FIELD LABORER. CHANGED POSITION OF THE NEGRO-THREE BAD SEASONS AND THEIR EFFECT ON SUGAR PLANT-ING-THE NEGRO IN THE FIELD-EXPERIMENTS IN COLONIZING LABOR - GALICIANS BETTER

THAN CHINESE OR NEGROES.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 10 .- The greatest and most perplexing problem to be solved after the war had ceased, and the Southern people had submitted to the emancipation of their 4,000,000 of slaves, was the effect it would have on Southern labor, and, consequently, on production. The result of this great experiment, as far s the trial has yet been made, has surprised and disappointed every one, both the advocates of abolition nd its opponents. Thus far, the impartial observer at the South, who has seen both phases of its condition. must be forced to the conviction that the person chiefly intended to be benefited by emancipation, the negro, has thus far profited by it least, and that under the changed aspect of his labor and its present remuceration, it is his former master and present employer who has gained the most in the diminished cost of abor. His political privileges have been bought at this price, and thus far the astate carpet-bagger who conrols him has pocketed all the profits, lawful and unawful, springing from the control of the States where that coalition has possession of the public and he public purse. Without entering into speculations on this topic, let me give the sults of my inquiries among the sugar planters resident at New-Orleans as to the condition and prospects of their former slaves, now working, in many instances, on the same plantations in that vicinity and higher up the river. An experiment which now has undergone the test of eight years has had some time for trial, and must at least foreshadow its flual results. CHANGED CONDITION OF THE NEGRO.

Briefly then, the condition of the former slave as re spects his former master in Louislana seems less altered than one, not an eye witness, could imagine. Personally their relations are as amicable and friendly as ever, where the carpet-bagger does not sow dissension between them. This on the plantations he cannot de. So there is peace between them, and a rapid restoration of confidence there. As a shrewd observer said to me, "the lash of hunger is now more stimulating to the black man than ever was the lash of the overseer." Now be must work or starve, and is paid only in pro-portion to the work actually done. Moreover, in sickness, his pay now stops, and the infirm and young members of the family, are no longer a burden on his employer, but on himself. In assuming the privileges of a freeman, he has also assumed its responsibilities, and they weigh heavily on his carcless nature, childlike and heedless of the morrow as it is. Where he has forcibly seized upon the soil and keeps possession of it, his failure to keep it in cultivation has been so signal and his sufferings so great that no philanthropist would venture to repeat that experiment. The Sea Islands, near Edisto, and the City of Beaufort, as well as the Ogeechee plantations near Savannsh, attest this melancholy fact. smiling with fertility, peace, and plenty while in the pos-session of whites, they are rapidly relapsing into waste fields and jungle under their new possessors, who either will not or cannot cultivate them.

DECLINE IN SUGAR PLANTING. In Louisiana, sugar culture, which three successive bad seasons and the changed conditions of labor, not to mention political causes, had most seriously affected up to the present season, now promises better, and gives hope of relief at last to its cultivators. Many of the largest sugar estates have ceased to be worked through these combined causes, Northern capital and aid having been withheld in consequence of the failure of the first rash experimenters who rushed in immediately after the war, and sank the money they invested. Net only have the elements proved unpropitious for three years past, but man also has mismanaged. The present season seems promising. The crop will be ready for the tail! in about three months' time. Last year the entire sugar crop of the State was 108,000 hhds. It is estimated that the present yield will be much greater although the area of culture has been greatly diminished since the war. On the plantations near the City of New-Orleans is seen the encouraging indication of the expenditure of several thousands of dollars in new and aproved machinery to work up the coming crops. In the most southern parish of the State, where 12,000 hogsheads used to be made before the war, only 8,000 are now made, and even this is a larger proportion than in most of the sugar districts. In many other parishes the culture has been discontinued and other crops put in, o the lands left waste. Under the new regime and the system of hired labor, the policy is pursued of cultivating less land and forcing a larger production through the aid of fertilizers, now very extensively employed throughout the Southern States.

THE FREEDMAN IN THE SUGAR FIELD. The gentlemen with whom I have talked on this subet have a thorough practical acquaintance with sugar planting before and since the war, some of them having imployed their former slaves alone, and others in com bination with Chinese and Spanish Galicians, a few of whom have been brought into the State under the new system: the negro gets his house sith privilege of raising pigs and poultry, which he rarely does. These he gets free of charge. In addition to this, he is paid each month at the rate of one dollar a day. He stipulates to work ten hours a day. With a few honorable exceptions, he never gives a fair, full day's work. Although fully understanding the work re quired of him, from long practice, he will almost surely neglect it, unless watched and compelled to do it. This watching is very cestly to the planter, who must employ trustworthy persons for the purpose, who can do nothing else. It is a tax superadded to his necessary expenses. To find evidences of thrift in the freedman is a rare ex-

ception. Those who have lived for three or more years

in the same house-sometimes for eight years-whether married or single, have accumulated nothing. They have no saving instinct. They spend all their earning for food, fine clothes, whisky, and tobacco. They are as fond as children of canned fruit and other sweets. To act these luxuries they deny themselves almost a bedstead to lie upon or a chair to sit on. They can better dispense with the necessaries than with the luxuries of life. Cleanliness and care of their persons, which used to be enforced by their former masters, are gen erally neglected by them, and hence inreased sickness and a much larger mortality among them of all ages. The death-rate among the children, whose increase also has greatly diminished, is in a greatly increased ratio. With the vegetables which can be so easily raised around his cabin on that fertile soil with scarcely any labor, the food of the laborer ought not to cost him 20 cents per day. Irish and sweet potatoes, reas, beans, and cabbages can be grown with a minimum of labor; but he will not plant them. He is rarely seen warmly clad in Winter, and would rather crouch over a fire in cool weather-for there is little cold in this climate-to warm himself than clothe himself warmly and go out to work. BOTH SEXES GENERALLY IDEE AND SHIFTLESS.

The women now work little in the field, most of them not at all. As a rule they are simply consumers and drones, which they were not before the war, constituting then an important element in the labor, together with the children, now idle, too, who were superior for some purposes to grown people, especially in the cotton fields, for picking, &c. This idleness might be tolerated or endured if they were good housekeepers, and took good care of their families. But in both these respects they have deteriorated too. They do not even keep their husbands' houses clean and inviting, and neglect their children in all ways from infancy up. The children, being untaught and uneared for, are being brought up without any habits of industry. The older negroes are the most respectable and the most industrious; the younger often insolent, idle, and profligate. Of course, this is not uni versally the case. There are many respectable and industrious families to be found, but the general rule is as stated, according to the testimony of my informants, who have employed large numbers of these laborers for a series of years, and found but few exceptions. Th women are, many of them, desperately addicted to drinking, more so than the men, and are very profligate, being looser in their morals than before the war. marriage tie, when contracted, is but little regarded by either party, and dissolved as carelessiy as contracted The men are generally quiet, orderly, and respectful to their employers. They are a wonderfully good-natured race, and pasily managed. Freedom has not affected them in this respect. In all ordinary transactions they will trust the planter, but politically they have learned to be his implacable foes. Their education in this regard has engendered a disregard for the ordinary interests of the employers which is patent at every turn, and precents that community of interest so indispensable to successful culture. At a day's notice they will cease gathering in his crop, leaving it to rot or be lost, at the summons of their political masters to go and vote against their employer. Very few sugar planters are now "working on shares." The experience of the Louisiana planters is against that system. The ordinary plan adopted is that above stated. The wages are paid monthly, the laborer receiving every evening his ticket, share of hours at Vienna, a mellal having been award in het transferable," for his day's or ball day's work, as to L. Prang & Co., the Chromo-lithographies of Hosto

the case may be. At the end of the month he presents these tickets, his account is made out from them, and the each paid him. Cotton planters are working alm wholly on shares in Louisiana and Mississippi. Some are renting their lands at from five to ten dollars per acre to the negro laborers, taking a hen on the crop for payment, which relieves the proprietors from all expense or responsibility. Others share expenses and profits. In fact, all kinds of experiments are making by individ-uals in cotton culture; but the share system is the one generally preferred, in which both take equal risks.

EXPERIMENTS IN COLONIZING LABORERS. One large sagar planter tells me: "I brought some Chinese from California two years ago, and tried the experiment with them, in conjunction with my negro laborers. They work about as well as the black laborer. They proved very thriftless, and ate up all they earned. They were very quiet and orderly after I had weeded out the drones and gamblers among them who set a bad example to the rest. Last January I in-troduced some Galicians, who had been brought over from Spain by an enterprising citizen of New-Orleans, who proposes going into the business on a larger scale this year. These are the best laborers I ever had. They are sober, hard-working, and thrifty. Men, women and children, all work, and they can all read and write. Ninety families came over ; they are all I know of, but we hope to get many more. Our sugar crop has been bad for the last three years, and a loss to almost all our sugar planters. The present crop promises better. The expenses both of growing and grinding are very great. The labor on a sugar plantation is also incessant at ail seasons. Yet the laborers accustomed to it prefer it to other less laborious cultures. If we had only good government, with harmony established between planter and laborer, so as to make an identity of interest in the success of the crop, sngar planting would soon be made more profitable than it ever was before. Without these it is hard to make it pay even with favorable seasons." This is the testimony of an experienced and unprejudiced planter, who still employs on his place most of the negroes he formerly owned and employed before the war.

EXPENSES OF A SUGAR PLANTATION.

The annexed statement of the expenses and profit of running a sugar plantation is taken from a city paper. An arpent contains about an acre of ground. This statement is given by a practical planter :

Statement is given by a practical planter:

The expenses for cultivating an argent of plant cane from the Fali plowing up to the time of taking off the crop amounts to \$50, and that of ratteons \$15. On any well administered sugar plantation the average yield per argent, both rattoons and plant cane, should be 1,500 pounds. Planters who plant 150 argents in case should have 150 argents in case should have 150 argents in first year rattoons, and as much in the second year, and 150 argents in corn and pens, and in the last-mentioned 150 argents the following year's seed case should be planted.

\*\*EXEMPLE\*\*

To work 150 arpents plant came, \$50 per arpent.
To work 150 arpents first year rations, \$15 per arpent.
To work 160 arpents second year ratioons, \$15 per To work 150 arpents in corn and peas, \$10 per arpent 1.5083 Total.
Overseer's salary
Analysest overseer's salary
Hostler's salary
Blacksmith's calary For wood, soal, and taking off crop...... 

..\$42.400 .. 28,400 In the estimate, it is understood that the plants make his own corn and fooder for the whole year. .\$14,000 This would seem to make sugar-planting in ordinary years a very profitable business. It evidently must re

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

ANTIQUITY OF OUR INDIAN POLICY.

main in the hands of the whites of Louisiana.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The plea of The Independent, quoted THE TRIBUNE on the 1st inst., in favor of maintaining the tribal character of Indians, is one which has been nade on behalf of every wrong that ever has existed. Antiquity is the fortress in which every evil entrenches itself. Only a few years ago the friends of Southern Slavery maintained it on the ground that "two hundred rears of legislation had sanctioned and sanctified it"; that it was guaranteed by the Constitution, "solemnly affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States." and, moreover, originally ordained by Heaven. Compared to its pretentions, the claim set up for its twin ister by The Independent is undoubtedly modest Nearly a century of intercourse" with the Indians, four hundred treaties," affirmation by the Supremo Court, and facidental appearance in the Constitution, all combined, do not seem very formidable to any one familiar with the details of storthing the older and stronger fortifications of that system of oppression whose epitaph was written years ago.

To see this Christian nation upholding, by the strong

arm of law, what it seeks to destroy by the mild votes of persuasion, might well make all the world wonder. Polks used to tell us that Slavery was a Divine institution, which the spread of the Gospel would overth in due time; and now we are informed that it is a sacred, national duty to maintain the independent national organization of Indian tribes, and a solemn Christian obigation to overthrow them by missionary effort! Every converted Indian is per force taken out of the tribal of converted Indian is per force taken out of the tribal organization, in which and under the laws and control of which the practice of Christian virtues is simply impossible until a indicate of the tribe is converted and revolutionized; yet it is a Christian duty to maintain these obstructions to the progress of Christianity. For "nearly a consury" this nation has supplied itself with an army, and consider him to maintain an unceasing war against it. It has furnished him with arms, suscense, and all munitions of war, and then fourth thin, at the greatest possible disadvantage to steelf. For nearly a century it has diligently culvivated indian francis and massacres, therefore it must contemp so to do.

Zocona, Pa., Aug. 11, 1873. Jane G., Swysshilled.

CRIPPLED CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. To the Editor of The Trionne.

SIR: I have been very much interested in commissioner Stern's letter, wherein he proposes a plan for making the private charities of this city of use for the relief of the indigent and sick. From many years' observation of the system of charitable relief of this city, I can freely approve the wisdom of Mr. Stern's lan. But is it not strange that with all the praise corded to the charities under grivate direction, and in

the face of the great work they accomplish, our reform authorities have the assurance to expect these institutions to aid the city without the city's granting them he smallest pittance ! For the first time in many years the city fails this year to extend the usual aid to our ospitals and dispensaries. What right has the city to expect of these charities aid in caring for the army of helpless sick and poor! If the pound-foolish policy is helpless sick and poor! If the pound-footleb palley is to prevail, let these charities abide by it, and decline to step outside of their customary routine of relief. Its stern would impose upon three charities additional labor and an enhanced expenditure of money, well knowing that these private institutions do the worse of relief far more thoroughly and far more economically tam two city, with the additional advantage of eaving the debasement in self-respect which every respectable object of charity feels when forced to become a public paties. I need go no further than the columns of This Thibeysh for confirmation of these facts by shallsides. Not even in the greediest days of the late corrupt regard were tachnities so overhooked as at present, and sea consequence we flad them all more or less crippied. Many of the dispensaries are beginning to discharge their visiting physicians, and in many more we flad necessary medicines stricken from the lasts on account of a hack of worse. medicines stricken from the lasts on account of a lack of funds. As a former officer of a prominent charty, I know whereof I speak.

New York, Aug. 14, 1873.

THE TAX COMMISSIONS' METHOD. ra the Editor of The Tribunc. Sin: In your edition of this day I notice that the Commissioners of Toxes and Assessments endeavor to defend themselves and employes from tho charges made by numerous and responsible tax-payers of corrupt as well as unjust assessments. It is a noticeable feature of their report that they totally ignore all reference to the startling evidence adduced by the Supervisors' Committee-viz., that while Smith and Brown may own adjoining houses, similar as respects appearance and value, yet Smith's assessments may be \$5.000, and Brown's \$10,000, a rather novel motion of equalization. The Books of Record in the Tax Department are open by law for correction and revision from the 21 Monday in January of each year, until the last day of April. Then, according to Mr. Andrews, the Commissioners proceed to compare the official assessment with the owners' valuation, and excrebe their judgment in deciding between the two. Now it is known to every tax-payer that the old Board of Tax Commissioners did not revise or correct the valuation upon real estate for 1873, and that the new Board, composed of Mesers. Wheeler, Andrews, and Moulton, did act upon said assessments, and the proof can be found in their indorsement upon every one of the 1755 applications for reduction of assessments received in the olike for the year 1873. In the face of this fact it scertainly surprising that Messrs. Wheeler and Moulton have the effrontery to deny all responsibility in said assessments. Foresting that their signatures are attached to each and all of the 1.746 applications on file in their office.

New-York, Aug. 12, 1873. Supervisors' Committee-viz., that while Smith and

New-York, Aug. 12, 1873.

Another American firm comes in for its